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CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The circulation of THE TIMES for the week ended June 11, 1895, was as follows: Monday, June 6 . . . . . . . Tuesday, June 7 . . . . . 54,388 sion. Wednesday, June 8. . . . . 54,747 Friday, June 10 . . . . . . . . 54,093 Daily average (Sunday, 22,000, excepted). . . . . . . . . . . . 54,162

Readers of The Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of it at any news-stand or railroad station or on railroad trains, will

unications intended for publication in The Times should be tersely and plainly written, and must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Rejected communicutions will not be preserved, and only man-

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1898.

#### The American Policy.

Americans generally, and the masses of the Democratic party particularly, permitted to get away, and that seems will be pained to learn that a majority to stir the departmental blood to other of the Democratic members of the schievements of similar character. If House of Representatives have decided this energy should become chronic, to place themselves in the path of things certainly would happen, but we progress today, and as far as they can, warm and the rain; season is on. It commit the historic organization to is a time for umbrageousness and um-

For a century the American Democweak communities bugging the At antic ing themselves Democrats, are false to all Democratic tradition and principle, which they fell yesterday. When they go to their constituents for re-election have in their ranks a cook of some kind

It is a matter for congratulation, howwho are patriots, and who will vote too annex Hawaii to redeem the bination of trust corruptionists and practical traitors.

Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines, and the Nicaragua Canal, are not domestic political questions. They sum themselves up as one great patriotic issue. Whatever may be our home polinothing compared with the manifest destiny of the Republic.

## Heading for Santiago.

For nearly thirty-six hours the fleet carrying Shafter's expedition has been plowing its way toward Santingo de Cuba, Thursday it should be sighted off Guantanamo, and a welcome thing that will be for the little forlorn hope of marines surrounded by four or five thousand bloodthirsty Spaniards. We presume that Gen. Shafter will drop enough soldiers at that point to remember the unfortunate Americans who were carved up by the enemy. A very sharp lesson should be given to the Spanish command opposed to Lieut, Col. Huntington.

By Friday the understanding is that the expedition will be ashore and ready to begin business. Saturday and Sunday, therefore, ought to see developments of importance, and possibly the capture of Santiago and Cervera's squadron, or whatever may dering them, Spain would be required to be left of it. If the Army has as good juck as the Navy has had we shall hear news by Monday or Tuesday to make Americans proud and to produce a killing frost in the vicinity of Madrid.

## Sanitary Precautions.

With the appearance of yellow fever in a Mississippi town, the need of in creased vigilance in the volunteer camps becomes apparent. There is no reason why, if proper precautions are observed, this dreaded disease should touch the Army at all. There is every chance of its spreading to the campat Chickamanga and Tampa if sanitary precautions are not taken. Where many thousands of men are gathered without adequate hospital provision, where refuse is not sharply looked after and cleanliness enforced, the conditions are

excellent for any sort of epidemic. There are plenty of doctors and old Army officers and scientists in the United States who have had experience with Yellow Jack, and know how to erect the barriers against him. These men should be given some sort of commission which will endow them with all the authority and all the help necessary to enforce sanitary regulation where troops are assembled. to wake up to a danger like this is before it arrives. is a person like Patenotre, late ambass-Should the fever gain a foothold in the camps, it will be necessary to have com- Madrid, has done all in his power to

petent physicians and sanitary officers secure active European charge of things now.

It is reported that the large camps are to be broken up into smaller ones, partly to prevent friction among the troops and partly to insure the quicker distribution of supplies. This seems to be a very wise move. If, instead of massing half the Army in one placewhere they will inevitably drink the rivers dry and cause all the railroad ines to become congested with freight. the big camps are broken up and the commands segregated, not too widely, it would be comparatively easy to keep order, moral and physical. And if any sort of epidemic-not necessarily yellow It would be easy to isolate the sufferers and also the camp so that the disease should go no further.

#### On to Manana!

to put on their bulletin boards, the War with a telegram to the effect that "the Government was about to adopt more energetic measures for the suppression of the rebellion!" In much the same way we are now blessed with the most bloodthirsty promises from Trinity 53,032 House, next door to the Executive Man-

The Manila expedition is to sail with-1bursday, June 9 . . . . . 54,127 out fail on Wednesday, which will be a Parisian yellow journalist who said only three weeks after its original date Saturday, June 11 . . . . . . 54,589 for starting. Gen. Coppinger is to have no peace unless he gets the army of in- guilty. The count pinked his adversary vasion for Porto Rico in traveling order inside of ten days. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee must at once prepare to hurt himself at the back gate of Havana and is expected to do it before another month is past, while Gen. Miles will rush back figure of Mars he is, to be sure, and set | the Spaniards how it looks. every photograph gallery working three shifts a day to accelerate things in general and spread pictorial confidence in certain and speedy victory among the common people.

All this, perhaps, is because we have made a start, although not until we had overslept ourselves and allowed a little band of six hundred marines to fight for weary days against ten times their number of Spanish savages. Still it is true that Shafter has been reluctantly do not expect it to. The weather is too

#### The Army Rations.

One of the things which is causing racy has devoted its best efforts to a woe in the ranks of the volunteer army policy of national expansion. But for is the way in which the food is cooked, that policy we should still be a line of The rations are issued raw, and as there are few professional cooks in the ranks, and few volunteers who have coast, and the great Empire of the ever done cooking under any circum-West would yet be in the hands of stances, many of the boys are having France, Spain, and Mexico. Persons a more exalted opinion of the value of who happen to be members of the House woman's work than they ever enterof Representatives and who, while call- tained in their lives before. Sometimes the rations issued could be made palatable by a little skill; sometimes they have been beyond the reach of the most may not recognize the mistake into skillful of cooks. But some of the regiments who are fortunate enough to or other, give very encouraging reports of their experience.

ever that there are enough Democrats over a chafing-dish, in bachelor apartments, is not of much use in the Army, feeting bankrupts. though it is better than none at all purty from the charge that it is a com- What is needed is the knowledge of the fundamental principles of preparing ngenuity to apply those principles under unusual circumstances. It might be a good plan for any enthusiastic youths who contemplate volunteering for service in the Philippines or else where to take lessons in cooking from tics in the future, they are now as their mothers or their married sisters, or the hired girl, and then practice those lessons out in the backyard over a fire of chips and brush. It would cost them something to prepare a meal anything but money and time, and they may live to regard that as invested to and can go free. great advantage.

The people are now in a position to give the syndicates and great financiers an object lesson. The popular loan of \$200,000,000 should be snapped up by small investors who have quite as much confidence in their Government as they have in savings banks. The operation will open the eyes of Europe, which has niways imagined that we had to go abroad for capital. We do not have to, and if the loan were a thousand million it would be taken just as easily.

Merciful people will excuse us for be ing amused at the notice which, it is said, was sent to Cervera a few days ago. According to the story, he was told that if he destroyed his ships instead of surrea pay us the value of the vessels. The joke intervenes here: Since Spain could not pay a cent for anything, way should Cervera bother about the bankruptcy propadines? We are much mistaken in the man if he does not sink his last ship before allowing it to fall into our hands.

It still remains an unsolved problem how Aguinaldo found the time to have all these pictures taken.

There is a belief that the blue laws of 1861 are to be enforced against the volunteers today. On yesterday the boys were getting their beverages without question everywhere in Washington. It is not likely that they will be interfered with; but some of the saloon keepers will. A test case is to be made, and it will not be long before we shall know whether or not the man who dons the blue thereby

Here is another distinguished recruit who doesn't insist on a commission. Prof. James Taft Hatfield has been at the head of a department in the Northwestern University for seven years, but he has enlisted as a common seaman.

The Paris Matin is surprised at th sensitiveness shown by Americans because a few Frenchmen express a sentimental sympathy for Spain. We are not, when one of those few Frenchmen ador here, who, in the same position at

the ground, or we shall have no against the United States. However, as Army. And it will save trouble of sev- the tide of French sentiment appears eral different kinds if they are given have turned at the high-water mark of Mr. Chamberlain's wholesome alliance speech, we are not paying so much attention to the matter. All France has to do is to be good, and we will buy Parisian gowns and jewels, and go to the Exposition in 1900, just as if nothing had

> happened. The question what shall be done with the Philippines has assumed huge importance in the eyes of the social reform leagues since those pictures of Oriental Summer girls have been scattered about

> The man who really wishes to prepare himself for fighting in the Cuban jungle will do well to go down in a swamp where there are some mosquitoes and spend half a day in crawling through a barbed wire

Blanco is a generous man and he knows that his people like excitement. There-In the days of the Civil War, when fore he has permitted his batteries to do night. the New York papers had nothing else a little cannonading at Commodore Watto put on their bulletin boards, the War son's fleet. The shells fell a couple of Department would often favor them bundred yards short of hitting anything, phasize the gopular demand for annexa but the Madrid market has been want of Spanish victories for several days and must be supplied. If Mr. McKinley is correctly reported it would be well for Mr. Blanco to conserve his ammunition. He may need it just before the November elections.

Count Castellane, who married an American heiress, has fought a duel with some unpleasant things about some twins of which a servant in his family had been three times vesterday, which was one for each twin, and one to spare in case they had been triplets.

This is a campaign of education. The marines who have landed at Guantanamo are going to put the American flag on the confer a favor upon the management by sending to Washington like the red, blazing highest tree they can find, so as to teach to this office information of the fact.

The work of the management by sending to Washington like the red, blazing highest tree they can find, so as to teach to this office information of the fact.

Spain could not defend Gibraltar, but she has never been able to recapture it. Manila may be another case of the same kind, despite the fact that Admiral Bermejo has been explaining that its defense is quite impossible.

#### THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

#### After Three Months' Conference a Measure Is Agreed Upon.

After three months of conference the onferees on the bankruptcy till agreed yesterday on a bill to be reported today. Passed, yesterday on a bill to be reported today.

In the main, the provisions of the bill that the friends of annexation have seas it will be reported from the canteras it will be reported from the confercommittee, concerning the grounds of bankruptcy, were embraced in the Nelson bill as passed by the Semate, with some more liberal provision inserted to prevent preferences by insolvent parties.

together and agreed on a bill that is practically a compromise measure. Part of
the Senate and part of the House bills
were taken. The agreement is along the
lines of the House bill in the way of procedure, and it embraces both voluntary

nd involuntary bankruptcy.

It was this provision that caused the numbers from the North and the members from the South to lock horns for The Northern members contended that to make a complete bank-ruptcy bill it was necessary to have both voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy. while the Southern members said that all that was necessary was a bill for voluntary bankruptcy: that a bill for involun-tary bankruptcy was nothing more than a provision for the collection of dobts. While they gave way to the extent of al lowing the involuntary feature to remain in the bill, most of the features to which they were opposed have been removed. While the conference report will provide for a substantial bankruptcy law, the measure is much less drastle against debtors than any law evez in force and much more liberal than State laws af-

It is provided that an insolvent person To the Congressiof the United States; an go into the courts and have him-elf declared a bankrupt. The court will have the power to announce his insol-ency, but that he is guildess of an intent to defrand and is willing to turn over all his property to his creditors. The court will thereupon investigate the case and if fill thereupon investigate the case and it finds that he is guiltless of intent to efraud, will arrange that his property e applied to the payment of his deless and that he be given a release for them.
This will enable him to begin again and if he accumulates any money his old debts cannot be brought up against him.

In regard to involuntary bankruptey is in regard to avoid that it and ruptey it is provided that the creditors of an insolvent party can go into the courts and by making the proper answing that the party is insolvent our have him declared a bankrupt and his proper's applied to his debts. He will then be given a release

(From the New York Times.) Here we are at war with a bankrupt cripple of a nation. If the army had been in as good a state of preparation for offensive operations as the navy, if we had had a trained and disciplined force of 100,000 men, including a Regular Army, say, of 50,000, complete in its staff departments, and immediately available for foreign service, the war would already have been over. This is now evident to everybody, and it is equally evident to everybody that if we had been at war with a real power instead of with Spain, we should already have suffered frightful

(From the New York Times.) If we had sunk Admiral Cervera's ships at the Canaries or off St. Vincent we should have saved ourselves a great deal of trouble and have ended the war much sooner. Are we going to let Camara get away from Cadiz? Why not send a fleet there to destroy him where he lies?

## Looking Ahead.

(From the Chicago Record.) paniards have the right idea. Every tim they get defeated they congratulate themselves because they know that they will be in the big-gest kind of luck to get their pormanent, monu-mental licking quick and have it over.

# Worse Than Sermons.

(From the Chicago News.)

"Remember," said the good man, "that there are sermona in stones."

"Not in those that you ran against with your bike," retorted the cynic, and the argument was, necessarily, at an end.

#### The Settlement in Clover. The Jenkinses, the Joneses, the Williamses

Greens; an' the Growlers has left these peanedul scenes; An' they're gittin' fat an' fussy on Army pork An' we'll all git enlisted in the mornin'!

The Williamses are colonels; the Browns are cap'ns fine;
The Jenkinses are majors—an' they never will re ses are majors-an' they never will resign;
An' they ain't a single private in the halleluin

An' we'll all git enlisted in the mornin'! Good-by to all the cotton, an' the devil take the corn!
We're headin' straight for glory—for we all are colonels born;
An' you'll find us in the Army when they blow the dinner horn,
An' we'll all git enlisted in the mornin'!
—Chicago Times-Herald.

# ANNEXATION A CERTAINTY

The Senate Will Pass the Newlands Resolution.

#### ELEVIN MAJORITY ASSURED

The Measure Will Probably Pass Within Two Weeks - Mensures Taken to Preserve a Quorum and Force Immediate Action - Anti-Annexation Forces Distotegrating

The backbone of Hawalian annexation opposition in the Senate has been broken. Annexation is a certainty, and the only question unsettled is the probable length of the debate. Those best able to judge of this put it at not to exceed a fort-

The hurrah fashion in which the meas ure is going through the House will emtion in such a pronounced manner that no body of men in the Senate will be able to stand out against the manifest will of the American people.

Every indication in the Senate points to the disintegration of the opponents of the nunexation plan. The lobbyists are losing hope and the active opponents in the body itself are fast losing confidence in their ability to prevent that which not a month ago they prophesied could never be accomplished.

The advocates of annexation, the men who are in favor of the broad American idea of expanding the domain of United States and taking in what naturally belongs to us, have not underestimated the strength of their opponents. They have gone about the business of securing amexation through industrious effort. The only danger lay in the difficulty of maintaining a quorum during the excessively hot weather that now appears to be upon us, but this danger has been

The easiest way to fillbuster is to break a quorum, and the opponents of annuxa-tion will do nothing that will help keep a quorum in the chamber. They will con-tribute two or three faithful members a that side to see that nothing is done with out a quorum, but beyond that the on to fill the chamber. The friends of an-nexation must furnish the quorum, and this has been provided for. Forty-ax senators pledged to annexation have bound themselves to stand by the guns and not desert the Ser been taken and the Newlands resolu-

to annexation, but Mr. Sullivan is an ar-dont annexationist. There are one or two senators hitherto supposed to be on the other side who have given indications of a hange of heart. The positive information conveyed to

which they claim to belong to a policy of unreasoning, ignorant opposition to the annexation of the Hawaiian Isiands.

Is a line for ambrageousness and and brelias. Let us stretch ourselves out on the soft side of the War Board and that of the linuse bill.

After a number of conference to preferences by insolvent parties. The positive information conveyed to the opposition from the President, and, that of the linuse bill.

After a number of conference committee tame bers of the conference committee tame. Congress in extraordinary session, are now leading the foriors hope against annexation. They see that they are sim-ply prolonging the capitulation that must inevitably come, and it is now quite certain that after a reasonable discussion, the vote will be had and annexation will

There are now known to be fifty-six votes for the resolution, which can in no possible way be changed. This majority of eleven votes will in all probadiffy be increased before the vote is

## THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

## A Message to Congress Recommend

ing an Appropriation. The President transmitted to Congress yesterday a brief pressage, wherein was renewed his recommendation that a liberal appropriation be made for the Paris exposition in 1980, which was accompanied by the report of Thomas W. Cridler.

The message was as follows:

The Constitution does not provide any specific way for the acquisition of terri-

I transmit herewith (having reference to Se ate document No. 4, Fifty-lith Congress, Secon Session.) a report made by Thomas W. Cridle Third Assistant Secretary of State.

Session, a report made by Thomas W. Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State, whom, upon the death of Major Moses P. Handy, I designated to continue the work as special commissioner, under act of Congress appared July 19, 1897, in relation to the secapitance by the Government of the United States of the invitation of France to participate in the International Exposition to be held at Paris from April 15 to November 5, 1999,
I cardially renew my recommendation that a liberal appropriation be immediately granted.

WILLIAM MeRNILEY

WILLIAM MCKINLEY. Following is a summary of Secretary Cridler's report:

To the President: Upon the death of Major Moses P. Handy, Epon the death of Major Mossa P. Handy, special commissioner of the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1909, who left unfittished certain details of his work, I was designated by you advanced by the service of the work begun by him. With this end I view, I continued the offices he established it New York and Chicago, which corresponded with intending exhibitors and furnished them with information as was at command. on Gen. Hornce Porter, the ambassador extraor-dinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, who received me with marked courtesy and placed the good offices of the embassy at my discussal.

dinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Endod States, who received me with marked courtesy and planed the good offices of the embassy at my disposal.

As stated in Major Handy's report, the space at the disposal of the exposition authorition was necessarily limited. European nations were clamoring for more, and the commissioners of other nations were meeting with great difficulty in showing properly the manufactures and industrics of their respective countries in the contracted space allotted them.

All the principal industrial and commercial nations of the earth have their appropriations available, their permanent commissions are organized, and are at work preparing their exhibits. Architects and augineess have been demanded and are at work allotting the space among their exhibitors. Detailed plans of installation have been furnished the exposition authorities by them and important questions, such as the cancession of electrical companies to furnish power and the location and installation of their engines, dynamics and boilers has already been settled. Permanent offices for several of these commissions have been established in Paris. In view of the progress made by other forcing rovernments in behalf of their exhibits and of the absence of a permanent offices to several of these commissions have been established in Paris. In view of the progress made by other forcing rovernments in behalf of their exhibits and of the absence of a permanent offices to several of the absence of a permanent offices an amifested overy disposition to aid me and meet my wishes as far as they were able.

It would, in my fudgment, based upon experience and a study of the situation at Paris, be most unfortunate for commercial reasons were the Government of the Republic of France to participate in that exposition. This action implies an obligation on our part to provide the requisitement, and established in displayed advantageously in competition with those of all foreign lands, would materially suffer from a failure to be flow repre

ons.
Respectfully sulmitted.
THOMAS W. CRIDLER. Department of State, Washington, June 14, 1898.

Market Fluctuations. (From the Detroit Free Press.) "She told me her heart and hand were price

"What did you gay?"
"I told her I would go off somewhere intil she sent mel word that they wer

# mighty

mighty

Commons & Smith

mighty store makes mighty offer.

# Help Us Swell the Hospital Fund!

Every sale that has been made here for the last two days-every sale that will be made here today-means added comfort

# For the Wounded of the District Militia.

The margin of profit at these stores has never been great-but we, on our part, will donate unconditionally

2 per Cent of All the Money Taken in from June 13 to 15.

Here's practical patriotism-and we're so eager to make that fund grow into the many hundreds that we offer

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10 PER CENT DISCOUNT OFF ALL PRICES.

# TALKED FOR NINE HOURS

Many Able Argaments in Favor of Annexation.

A NIGHT SESSION

Representatives Richardson and Howard Present the Principal Arguments Against Annexattion-The Final Vote to Be Taken This

The Hawaiian debate in the House was continued through nine hours of torvid temperature yesterday and last night Fully one-third of this time was occupied two of the leading lights of anti-annexation-Messrs, Richardson, of Tennessee, and Howard, of Georgia-but they submitted nothing that had not been touched upon by other speakers on the same side. They dwelt upon the argument that to annex Hawall mount a

departure from our time-honored national Splendid arguments in support of annexation were delivered by Mr. Cochran of Missouri and Mr. Suizer of New York. The teiling points of the New Yorker's speech, proclaiming the emancipation of modern and progressive democracy from the old-fegy notions of hide-bound constitutional hair-splitters, were liberally ap-

plauded. The first speaker on the Hawaiian ques tion was Gen. Grosvenor, an ardent

champion of annexation. Mr. Grosvenor said he did not believe that this could be made a party question with propriety and he should there-

fore make no party appeal.
"The same opposition," he said, "that is now being made against the annexation

ore whenever such a step is contemplateither conquest or treaty, or in other way, arguments are brought for-

any method.

"No political party can turn aside the clock of the age that is striking that America is entering on the dawn of a new epoch in its history; no political party was turn back the heads." can turn back the hands on that mighty diat or turn aside the voice of the Ameri-

an people on this question."

Taking up the statement of Mr. Dinspore on Saturday that the distance to Mantla was over 890 miles shorter by way of Alaska than by Hawaii, Mr. Grosver stated that while the facts were correct, the deductions of Mr. Dinsmore were

open to serious criticism. He had applied to the chief of the Hyraphic Office and he had ascerts that no commercial traffic ever went that way, and the reasons given were that while the route was shorter there were absolute obstacles that could not be over-

Mr. Grosvenor then had a statement by Chief Engineer Melville read which set forth the facts that the port at Unaiaska was a most undesirable one; that there was was a most under the considered the absolutely nothing there to attract the great Pacific steamers. There was absolutely no commerce there and no means of making repairs. Fog. which is considered by mariners to be one of the greatest dangers of navigation, is very prevalent in that latitude. There are many rocks and shoals. Chief Engineer Melville characterized the claim in behalf the Alaska route as "utterly untenable and simply ridiculous." and simply ridiculous.

He showed that all ship lines take the Southern route because of its many ad-vantages. Gen. Grosvenor next replied to the allegation of Mr. Clark of Missouri. that the laboring people of the United States oppose annexation because of the fear that the "Chinese cheap labor" would be brought into competition with them. He had statements from all the leading labor organizations unequivocally

supporting annexation.

Gen. Grosvenor said he advocated the annexation of Hawaii with out any ref-erence to the pending war; he favored it because of the great benefits to accrue to He denied that the people of Hawaii

were illiterate and benighted; he denied that the natives were opposed to annyx-tion and said he would publish in the Record proof of his assertions. Democratic antagonism of annexation was set forth in detail by Mr. Richardson of Tennesses. He consumed more than an hour in reading a carefully written ar-gument depicting the dangers of terri-torial expansion. Mr. Richardson summed up the evils that, in his opinion, would follow the annexation of Hawaii. One of his distinct counts was that it would inevitably destroy the policy of protection and establish free trade

This statement, in the nature of an obrection from an avowed free-trader, led the annexationists to conclude that Mr. Richardson was hard driven for arguments against the Hawaiian resolutions Mr. Cochran of Missouri delivered one of the most interesting and convincing speeches of the entire debate in support of annexation. He reviewed the history

of annexation. He reviewed the history of the question, saying it had been more or less agitated for fifty years and that five Presidents, three of them Democrats, had declared in favor of it.

Mr. Cochtan contended that the Hawaiian question had no connection with the pending war. He pointed o at the nacessity of possession of the islands to enable the United States to adequately

the resolution they were inviting war instead of averting it, saying that unless we take the islands now, when we can get them peaceably, the time will come when we must wrest them from a has-tile power by force of arms. Mr. Cochran said there was nothing

art. Courtain said there was notions partisan in the question and he appealed to all patriots to support the resolution.

Mr. Pearce, of Missouri, next spoke for annexation. He said he had twice visited the islands and he detailed the results of some of his observations there.

Mr. Howard of Georgia spoke in oppotion to the treaty. He said that the total amount of remitted duties in our trade relations with Hawaii was over \$5,005,000, and that the total amount of merchandles we have sold them amounts to \$65,000,000, showing, said Mr. Howard, that except \$2,00,099 we have given Hawait all the mer-chandise sold to them. He declared that it was far better to keep the islands under a friendly independent government. He characterized that government as a government of sugar, by sugar and for and its foster parent was the Boston An-nexation Society.

Mr. Howard spoke for over an hour and received frequent applause from members on his side of the question. Mr. Sulzer (Democrat) of New York was

allowed lifteen minutes to speak for an nexation. He said it was a matter o great personal rearet that he was oblige to differ from many of his colleagues a the question of annexing the Hawtian Islands. He had niways believed in annexing those islands, and he had felt that the policy of pulling down the American flag from their capitol was the most unpartiatic thing President Cleveland ever did.

"There is not a military or a naval quantity in this country that has no for

thorty in this country that has not de-clared emphatically that the Hawaiian Islands are absolutely necessary to our commercial supremacy on the Parcific Ocean, Every leader in the Democratic party heretofore has been in favor of annexation, and that policy has been pro-moted by the Democratic party over since Mr. Hamilton of Michigan was the next speaker in favor of annexation. In his opinion, the question resolves itself prac-tically into whether we shall take peace-

able possession at this time or whether we will let it be absorbed by some other nation, after which we would find it nee-essary to take them by force. Referring to the Sugar Trust, Mr. Ham-

ation. He said that the policy of stretch-ing out our territory so as to take in Hawall was only the first step in the direction of taking in the Philippine Islands. He predicted that four-fifths of the statesmen who would vote for this measure would vote for the annexation of the Philippine Islands. He opposed a policy which would necessitate the quad-

rupling of our navy.

At the conclusion of Mr. Shafroth's remarks the House, according to agreement, took a recess until 8 o'clock. The evening session of the House was called to order promptly at 3 o'clock by Mr. Graff, of Illinois, Speaker pro tem-

Mr. Barham of California spoke for twenty minutes in favor of the resolu-tion. He described the benefits that were Mr. Sperry of Connecticut advocated

annexation, and gave a history of the planeer American missionaries to Hawaii, saying they went from Connecticut. He traced the progress of civilization in the islands. Mr. Bromwell of Ohio made an earnest

and eloquent speech for annexation.

Mr. Crumpacker of Indiana spoke
against annexation. He was the first Republican to raise his voice against the Mr. Hillborn of California, in advocat arr. Hilloorn of California, in acceptance and an acceptance of the enemies of annexation was one of procrastination; it was on a line with that which had steadily opposed enlarging our navy on the plea that whenever the emer-

gency arose we would be able to meet it. But when war came it was found that with unlimited money we could not buy a single warship in the world. Mr. Showatter of Pennsylvania spoke or annexation.
At 10 o'clock the time was further extended to 11 o'clock. Representatives Snover of Michigan, Packer of Fem vi-vania and Gibson of Tennessee spoke for annexation and Mr. Strowd of North Car-

alina opposed it.

At Il o'clock the House took a recuntil 10 o'clock this morning, when the debate will be resumed. The vote on the resolution will be taken at 5 o'clock today and it will be passed by a majority probably seventy votes.

(From the Chicago Journal.) ours to operate the typewriter. He thought he would surprise his wife, who was away on visit, by sending her his first typewritten letter It began, "My Own Darling Wife," or senething like that, and was full of the usual courtesies of a loving pair,

But Flamingo forgot to say in the letter that the was he, himself, who was doing the writing o the machine.

By return must came a letter from the wife, which plunged right into the text without any sweet-worded introduction.

"If you don't think any more of me than to sit down and dictate to a young weman typewriter what you wrote in your letter, you needn't write to me at all."

Then Flamingo sat down and used a steel pen to explain.

An Unexpected Retort. (From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.) An angry small boy was pelting stones at noisy dog when a venerable passerby stopped an addressed him.
"Little boy," the stranger remonstrated, "don"

you know you should be kind to domb animals. "Yes," reglied the angry boy, "but what's dum animals got to do with yelping dogs." The Only Danger, (From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)
"I suppose there is no danger of Cervera'
breaking out?"
"Not unless he guts the measles."

# CAUCUS COULON'T AGREE

No Binding Action Taken by the House Democrats.

#### BAILEY ASKS FOR HARMONY

The Annexationists Develop Unexpected Strength and Will Probably Poll Thirty Votes-Resolution Declaring the Sense of the Cancus Against Annexation Finally Adopted.

The cancus of the Democratic members of the House to consider the pending resclutions for the annexation of Hawaii, was convened immediately after the adjournment of the House yesterday afterioon. Eighty-two Democrats were pres-

At the outset the idea of attempting

to bind Democrats by a caucus decree was distinctly disclaimed. Mr. Balley, in a speech, said he had opposed the plan of issued, he concluded that it would be well for the Democrats to confer together amicably and endeavor to harmonize their

Mr Williams of Mississippi, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, who signed the minority report against the nexation, maintaining that it was antagonistic to the party, the Democratic party, in Tayor of anner unistic to the principles and policy of Speeches in favor of anneastion were made by Mesors Berry (Kg.), Livingston (Ga.), Suizer (N. Y.), Brucker (Mich.),

Cochran (Mo.), Ermentrout (Pa.), Taylor (Alm.), and several others.

It was apparent that the opponents of After it had been proclaimed that no at-tempt would be made to blod the Demo-crats present, some of the advocates of annexation left the hall. Hence their vota did not show its full strength. Later the dangerous and that the members of the party should vote against the pending res-olution. When the vate was put a storm of "noes," showing that fully thres-fourths of those present were against any

first sentiment, the resolution was with-drawn. Mr. Dinsmore followed it with one in a modified form. He offered an-"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Democratic party, as represented in the House of Representatives, that the annexation of Hawali is dangerous and un-

such effort to throttle Democratic action

grandizement and utilizately to the de-uction of regulifican institutions." his resolution was adopted by a vote 50 ayes to 11 mays. The caucus then A careful poll of the Democratic side

#### swelled to thirty despite the energetic ef forts of the leaders to keep it down.

(From the Omaha World-Herald.) pretty young man with a tri-colored ribbo on his natty straw hat and the bottom of his

air. So I thought. Charming day, What partie-ular question is fired at you oftenest by the hay-seeds?"

ceds?"
"That one."
"Which one!"
"The one you just asked."
"The one you just asked."
And as the young tasty carefully rinsed the glass
he pretty young man wandered away in a transe.

Spoiled His Joke. (From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)
The facetious boarder had the train all laid for a killing joke. "R's a wonder," he said, "that you didn't serve up this has feathers and all." "The next time," said the landlady, with marked emphasis, "I'll serve her up bill and all." And the joke was ruined.

Criticising a Prima Donna. (From the Chicago Journal.) Yvetta Guilbert is praying for the success of spain. If she doesn't pray any better than she sings Spain will go right on gesting troonered.

# Any muscular child's eyes

Can in most cases be righted by such glasses as our Dr. Hamilton will prescribe. Cross eyes or strabismus in children can be usually strengthened by the wearing of proper glasses. School children's eyes are 18 times out of 20 faulty by reason of the continued evening study—glasses in such cuses are absolutely essential. No charge is made for examining eyes.

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